APRIL 20, 1854.

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements. GEORGE W. MEARSON IS OUR authorized

agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. Mr. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presenta tion of petitions, a bill to prevent unnecessary delay in discharging the cargoes of steamers arriving from foreign ports was taken up and passed, also a bill to recompense the discoverer of practical anasthesia. The homestead bill was again taken up. Messrs. Adams and Thompson, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Mr. Brown gave notice of a substitute for the bill, which was then postponed. Some time was spent in executive session.

The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill appropriating ten millions of acres of land, for the benefit of the indigent insane to be apportioned under the direction of the President of the United States, in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of the several States in the House of Representatives, according to the census of 1850. Each State is required to invest the money, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the support of the indigent insane. The bill passed by a vote of yeas 81, nays 53.

SECTIONALISM.

The unluckiest day in the annals of this country, the day most marked with black, was that on which the monster of sectional discord raised its hydra head. It has hatched a brood of as pestilent fanatics as ever stirred up strife in any country or in any age. There is no real occasion for disagreement between the north and the south. They are portions of the same territory. They were settled at or near the same period. They are of the same descent and lineage. In their infancy they derived sustenance from the same parent. They were in colonial subjection to the same power They were oppressed by the same government They combined against their oppressors as one band. They fought on the same side in the same battles. They issued one declaration of independence. Together they made that declaration good. They made peace at one and the same time. They have the same fedeal Constitution. They go by the same name. That Constitution, by which they bound themselves together, studiously provides against any jealousies and conflicts between sections. It discriminates against neither. It protects both: and it leaves all the sovereign States of the Union where they stood before that Union was formed-on the platform of perfect equality.

But men have arisen, in these latter times, who outrage the memories of the fathers of the republic, and who disregard the plainest provisions of that almost sacred instrumen under which we live, by perverting it most grossly, so as to make it a bone of contention between sections, and to make it the prolific source of envyings, jealousies, strifes, and enmities. Had it contained the element of sectionalism by which the south could be oppressed. the south would not have accepted it. " Had it contained the element of sectionalism by which the north could have been oppressed, the north would not have accepted it. Had it disregarded the sovereignty of any State, or any States, or of all the States which formed it, would never have been adopted. Had it said to northern people: you shall not carry you property into Territories of the United States. it would have discriminated against the north Had it said to the south: you shall not carry your slaves into the same Territories, it would have discriminated against the south, and the section discriminated against would never have come into the Union.

But sickly sentimentalists, slip-shod schol ars, crazy fanatics, reckless agitators, and selfish politicians, have banded together in an unholy crusade against the only complete charter of human rights and State rights that the world can boast of. They would put into that instrument things that its authors not only did not design, but which they studiously guarded against, just as wicked men have sought to add to the Bible things that would mar its whole character and consistency. The Constitution was intended to be uniform; they would make it partial. It was intended to be just: they would make it unjust. It was intended to be equal; they would make it unequal. It was intended to protect the rights of property; they would make it destroy those rights. It was intended to insure domestic peace and tranquillity; they would make it the fruitful parent of discord, strife, and contention. Failing to carry out these their iniquitous purposes under the cover of the Constitution, they would not scruple to lay their sacrilegious hands on that sacred instrument and tear it into a thousand fragments. They prefer the spread of abolitionism to the perpetuity of the Constitution. They would make the mere change of the residence of a slave sufficient cause for destroying the great fabric reared by the hands of revolutionary patriots and sages.

THE ANTI-NEBBASKA CLERGYMEN OUTDONE.

The reverend signers of the memorial against the repeal of the Missouri restriction, it is said. numbered three thousand and fifty. This was quite a strong detachment from the army of the church-militant. But they have been thrown into the shade by the spiritualists, who have presented a memorial to the Senate, signed by thirteen thousand persons, asking the appoint ment of a scientific commission to investigate the phenomena that have arrested the convictions of many persons on the one hand, and excited the ridicule of many more persons on the other. We do not doubt that the thirteen thousand are much more serious in their convictions than the three thousand.

A LOSS TO LITERATURE -- DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILSON.

But a few days have passed since the Eng lish papers informed us of the death of Sergeant Talfourd, eminent in law, politics, and literature. The announcement of his death has been quickly followed by that of the death of another eminent man of letters, Professor John Wilson, better known as Christopher North. The New York Courier and Enquirer thus speaks of

"DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILSON.—The Arctic brings us the sad news that this eminent man of letters died on the 3d of the present month. Who ever thought while reading Blackwood that Kit North could die? That part of himself which he put on paper breathed the fullness of life and vigor. Rarely have periodical papers appeared which commanded attention and admiration so nearly universal. Who that numbers thirty years, and makes any pretence to be a reading man, would willingly own that he has not delighted in Christopher North and his crutch, his tales which are criticisms, and his criticisms which are tales, his sporting adventures which are but occasions for philosophic musings, and his merry social parties where the jokes are food for thought? To read Maga fifteen or twenty years ago was to enjoy such things as these; and even more recently the 'old man eloquent' has given proof that his eye was not dim nor his natural strength

"The Dies Borealis were different from but not inferior to the Noctes Ambrosiana.

"Professor Wilson's character as a writer was but an exponent of his personal traits. His writings were remarkable for their large and generous style of viewing and handling every subject of which they treated. The man did not seem to have a narrow view or a petty feeling. His criticism, though it detected the minutest beauties, was of the higher kind; and when directed to the works of great men, was always sympathetic in its tone. You felt that he and they saw things upon the same plane. His lighter moods-if any could be lighter. where none were heavy-were full of exuberant pirits, which impressed his reader with the dea that they were the overflow of a strong and excitable, though healthy nature; and so hey were. In person he was very tall, athletic, with a fine presence, and a countenance equally capable of expressing wrath or jovial good nature; and that presence and that visage he showed to his readers in the pages of Blackrood's Magazine. A fine portrait of him was recently exhibited here in the picture called Walter Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford. In that he is leaning over the chair of Crabbe he poet. It is needless to say that he and Scott were fast friends; they were of one kidney.

"Paisley, in Scotland, is the birth-place of Professor Wilson. His father was a manufacturer of that city, and, being engaged in a lucrative business, became possessed of large wealth. The son was born in the year 1788. and commenced his collegiate education at the early age of thirteen, when he was entered at he Glasgow university. In his eighteenth vear he proceeded to Oxford, and became a entleman commoner of Magdalen college, where he shortly afterwards gained the Newdigate prize for an English poem of sixty lines. After leaving Oxford he resided for a time on the banks of Lake Windermere, where he purchased an estate near the home of Wordsworth: but from this spot he was driven by the reerses of fortune. After pursuing the usual course of study, he became a member of the Scotch bar. In the year 1818 he was elected to the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, and commenced that series of papers in Blackwood's Magazine, which has lone so much to give literary character to that periodical, and made his own fame world-

We are pleased to learn that the inrease of the salaries of clerks and other officers of the government, under the bill which assed the House of Representatives on Tues day, is a permanent increase, and that it is the appropriation that is but temporary.

THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY. Saloon, to a large and fashionable audience, affording the same measure of delight which has heretofore characterized their musical en-

This society is a decided favorite, not only n this city, but everywhere, and richly deserves he encomiums so lavishly bestowed upon it. Every one of the performers is master of the nstrument on which he plays, and hence there is not the least discord to mar the general har-

M'lle Caroline Lehman's vocal performinces were charming, as we anticipated from er high repuation as an artiste.

This evening the Germanians give their arewell concert, with a change of programme.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

LATER FROM MEXICO .- The Picayune, of he 13th instant, learns that a despatch was received at Vera Cruz previous to the sailing of the Texas, announcing that Santa Anna and Alvarez had ceased hostilities, and that an amicable arrangement of the troubles would be

The correspondent of the Picayune writes that the government forces were daily decreasing by sickness and desertion; and that Alvarez was impregnably fortified in the mountains; and that he was receiving large additions to his forces. His position could be approached only by a winding path, admitting but one person at a time, and he had a battery mounted which commanded all points of ap-

The general impression was, that Santa Anna would be defeated in an attack, and this defeat would produce a general rise of the people against him.

AFFRAY IN RICHMOND .- Last Monday even ng an attempt was made by several persons o kill Dr. S. Michard, of Richmond. One of them fired a pistol at his breast; but, fortunately for the doctor, it glanced, and only grazed his flesh. None of the ruffians were ecognised.

occurred on Tuesday morning last, by which
Mr. James B. Ezell, employed by Adams & Co.,

Mr. James B. Ezell, employed by Adams & Co., A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT to the ex-

had a leg broken and was otherwise badly bruised. Mr. Magee, conductor of the train, vas also injured.

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN.-C. A. Denman, United States consul at Acapulco, has made a strong protest to the Mexican authorities against the imprisonment of A. Jonan, an American, at Tixla, on some trifling charge preferred by a man named Limantour. He tells the Mexican officials that if Jouan is not immediately released they must take the con-

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION .- A slip from the Bloomingdale (Indiana) Newsletter, brings the sad intelligence that, on the 9th instant, the University building, with all its valuable libraries, consisting of about three thousand volumes, and every other article of value, were destroyed by fire. It is not known how the fire originated. The laboratory and old college building were uninfared. Loss estimated at about fifteen

THE SKELETON of the mastodon dug up a Newburgh, New York, a few years ago, is in the possession of Dr. Warren, of Boston, who has erected a fire-proof building for its preservation, at an expense of about \$10,000. It is twelve feet high, and weighs twenty-two thou

Twenty-two thousand pounds is not much for a fire-proof building twelve feet high to

ERIE CANAL.-John T. Clark, the new en gineer and surveyor, reports that the enlargement of the Erie canal will cost not less than \$12,993,701 46. The Lockport Courier thinks this a "ravenous grab at the treasure."

HEAVY Loss .- A dam across the Westfield river, in Massachusetts, lately gave way. The water carried off three saw-mills, seven bridges, warehouse with one thousand hides, and other property. Loss estimated at \$20,000.

CHANCES OF WAR.-We see it stated tha the London insurance offices offer to insure the lives of soldiers departing for Turkey, at a rate of £3 3s. on the £100, and in case of the loss of a limb, one-half of that amount will be paid

A Model City.-Springfield, Massachusetts through its treasurer, has advertised for a loan of \$25,000, there being, at present, no requirement for it by the corporation of that new city.

Guano.-Twelve thousand tons are expect ed to arrive at Alexandria in a few days, direct from the Chincha islands.

"THE LAMPLIGHTER."- We have received from Mr. Franck Taylor this book. It will be appropriately noticed hereafter.

CUCUMBERS have been in the Alexandria narket for a week past. They were produced

from hot-beds. Mrs. GLADSTONE is playing to crowded

houses in Cincinnati.

The United States Steamer Fulton arrived at the navy vard on Tuesday evening from Ha

Supreme Court of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1854. No. 86. Fitz Henry Homer, plaintiff in error vs. George L. Brown. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Dow, for the defenin error, and co for the plaintiff in error.

No. 87. The Piqua Branch of the Bank of Ohio, plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob Knoop, treasurer, &c. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Vinton, for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a. m

The French Cholera Prize. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 10, 1854.

The following communication from the min-ister of the United States at Paris is made public for the information of parties interested in the subject to which it relates:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, Paris, March 4, 1854.

Sta: A notice has been published in many newspapers of the United States that a bequest of a hundred thousand francs has been made This corps performed last night at Carusi's to the French Institute as a premium for the caloon, to a large and fashionable audience. or of the cause of the pestilence. Until the cure be found, the interest of the money is to be given each year to him who has done most in combating the disease.

This publication seems to have excited much attention in the United States, and numerous letters from all parts of the country have been received at this legation. In some essays are enclosed to be laid before the Institute, and in others inquiries are made to enable the writers to become competitors for the prize. At my request, M. Vattemare has made the necessary evestigation, and kindly addressed to me the enclosed letter, explaining the circumstances of the bequest which has brought forward so many ingenious and benevolent competitors. I will feel greatly obliged if the department approve of its publication in the newspapers of Washington, that correct information may be given to all those who have or may desire to communicate their views on the subject of

Asiatic cholera as the competitors for the lib-eral reward offered by M. Breant in his will. It will be observed, that until the litigation commenced by the testator's heirs, contesting the validity of the bequest, shall have been de eided, the Institute is not prepared to act upon the subject, even to the extent of preparing regulations for the presentation of essays. When this impediment shall be removed, if the decision of the courts shall prove favorable to the legality of the bequest, I am informed that the programme will be prepared, and an opportunity afforded to all in every country, who may be so disposed, to compete for the prize, by communicating the results of their observation or reflections as to the causes or cure of the terrible disease known as Asiatic cholera. inder existing circumstances, such communi-

I am quite sure that one of the regulation will requre all such communications to be in the French language.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully your obedient servant, Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. John Green, the well-known diver, is a present engaged in constructing a derrick on the creek, near Bidwell & Banta's ship-yard, somewhat fter the plan of Bishop's derrick, with which h after the plan of Bishop's derrick, with which he intends raising the several locomotives lying in the lake off Point Abino, and at other points on Lake Erie. Mr. Green feels confident that he will be able to move the Atlantic with his derrick, and will make the attempt some time in June or July

Cities of the Union .- The cities of the Union start in the following order, according to the cen-sus of 1850. New York, 515,507; Philadelphia

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.- Wednesday, April 19, 1854. Several memorials remonstrating against the Nebraska bill were presented by Messrs. COOPER and WADE.

METROPOLITAN BAILROAD.

Mr. BRIGHT presented the memorial of the president and directors of the Metropolitan Rail-road Company, asking the passage of a law as-senting to the act of the legislature of Maryland incorporating said company within the District of Columbia, with authority to extend and conduct said road from its terminas in Geography we through aid road from its terminus in Georgetown, through said town and the city of Washington, to the de-pot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the city of Washington, and to the navy yard and Po-tomac river; and also asking a donation of land or money to aid in the construction of said road.

DUTY ON IRON. Mr. COOPER presented memorials from Pent sylvania, remonstrating against any change of the duties now imposed on imported iron.

THE CLERKS' BILL Was received from the House with two amend ments, and, on motion by Mr. ADAMS, the said oill was taken up, and the amendments made by

COMMERCIAL REGULATION. Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Com merce, reported a bill to prevent unnecessary de-lay in the unloading or discharging the cargoes of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, ar-riving from foreign ports; and the bill was then considered and passed.

ANÆSTHETIC AGENT. On motion by Mr. EVERETT, the Senate pro ceeded to consider the bill to compensate the dis-coverer of practical anasthesia.

The bill recites the value of the discovery in all surgical cases, both in the naval and military sersurgical cases, both in the naval and military service, and in private practice, and the total want of remuneration to the discoverer. It alleges that Doctors Jackson and Morton, of Boston, and Wells, of Hartford, respectively lay claim to have been the discoverer of the valuable agent. The bill appropriates \$100,000 to be paid to such one of these claimants who may be by proper judicial examination, declared to be the original discoverer.

Mr. DAWSON said that Dr. Long, of Athens of Georgia, claimed to be entitled to the discovery.
Mr. PETTIT said he was perfectly satisfied that the discovery was made by Dr. Samuel Guthrie, of New York.
Mr. RUSK suggested that it was discovered by

Dr. James Dickson.

The bill was then amended by allowing these several persons, and all others, to become parties to the suit and contestants for the reward; and it was then passed-yeas 24, nays 13.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. The Senate then resumed the consideration The Schate then resumed the consideration of the House bill, known as the homestead. Mr. WADE moved to amend the bill by striking out that provision which limits the benefits of the bill to those who now are residents of the United

States.
Mr. ADAMS opposed the amendment and opposed the bill. He was opposed to taxing our own people that farms might be given to foreigners. He alluded to the manifestations recently made by Germans, tending to show a combination on their part, as Germans, as a separate class of population; their remonstrances, as Germans, against the action of the Senate; and their hanging in effigy an honorable and honored senator for having nobly performed his duty. He thought no further in ducements ought to be held out to them by Con-gress. He then advocated the graduation of the price of the public lands. He considered that nine-tenths of the people of the United States would prefer to pay for their land and have the ight of disposing of it, rather than to take it for nothing as a gift to a pauper, without having any

the amendment. He contrasted the action of the House, where the bill granting land for the indigent insane of our own land had been declared uncon-stitutional, and the present proposition to give away the public property to the vagabonds and paupers, criminals and outcasts of Europe. He was in favor, if the bill was to pass, of making nore equal in its operations. If land was to b given to the landless, why not give money to the moneyless? Why grant land for nothing to the agriculturists, and deny equal grants to the me-chanics and professional men to whom the land

would be of no value.

He regarded the public lands as pledged for the ake the mortgaged property and bestow it upon whomsoever would take it.

whomsoever would take it.

He then at considerable length commented upon the injustice of giving the public lands to foreigners who might possibly be the outcasts of all civilized nations, and denying the old States any portion of it for any purposes whatsoever. He attri-buted this and all other schemes to the spirit of demagoguism on the part of presidential expectants. His remarks were frequently interrupted by prolonged laughter, and by applause in the lobbies

and galleries.

Mr. BROWN gave notice of a substitute for the oill, which provided for making pre-emption rights Mr. ADAMS expressed himself in favor of the

The bill was then postponed. After a brief executive session, the Senate ad

House of Representatives. The SPEAKER laid before the House a con

nunication from the Postmaster General, trans mitting estimates for the service of the depart ment. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on the Pos

office and Post Roads, reported back the joint re-solution of the Senate, to extend the existing con-tract for carrying the mails between Montgomery and Mobile, with a recommendation that it pass He made a few remarks in support of the reso-

Mr. GRAY replied; and the debate was con nued until the expiration of the morning hour. INDIGENT INSANE.

Mr. BISSELL moved that the Honse proceed o the business on the Speaker's table; his objec-eing to take up and dispose of the Senate bil granting lands to the several States for the benefit

f the indigent insane.

The question having been taken, it was decided the affirmative—yeas 76, nays-70.

The above-named bill was taken up; the ques tion being on committing the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISSELL expressed the hope that the motion would be voted down, in order that the bill

might be put on its passage.

Mr. BOYCE moved that it be laid upon the

The question was decided in the negative-year S, nays 91.

Mr. PHELPS moved that there be a call of the

House, but the motion did not prevail.

An unsuccessful motion to adjourn was made.

The vote was taken, under the operation of the previous question, on referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and decided in the negative—yeas 53,

bill was ordered to be read a third time. the desired to know whether the bill did not contain a limitation on the States with regard to the mode of distributing the money to be derived from the appropriation proposed—in other words, whether it did not require the States to expend the money in a particular way. He held that when money is given to the States, the federal government has no right to control them in its disposition. The received approximately has no prise. disposition. The general government has no juris-diction over lunatics in North Carolina, nor has it the right to legislate for that or any other class. That belongs to each municipality or State. His opposition to the bill rested on those grounds. If the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Bissell) could show him that this government has power to take care of lunatics in the States, in the mode pro-

care of lunatics in the States, in the mode proposed by this bill, he should vote for it, but he did
not apprehend that the gentleman could do so.

Mr. BISSELL rose to reply.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio. I hope the gentleman
will make no remarks, but move to lay the motion
to reconside on the table. Let us pass the bill
without further debate. without further debate.

Mr. BISSELL acquiesced in the suggestion;

and, on his motion, the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

The bill was then passed—yeas 81, nays 53, as YEA'.—Messrs. Appleton, Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bissell, Bridges, Bugg, Carpenter, Chandler, Churchwell. Clark, Cobb. Corwin, Cox,
Crocker, Culiom, Cutting, Thomas Davis, Dawson, Dunbar,
Edmands, Thomas D. Eliot, Ellison, Etheridge, Farley,
Penton, Florence, Grey, Asron Harian, Harrison, Haven,
Hiester, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Kerr, Knox, Kurtz, Latham, Lilly, Lindley, Lindsley, Lyon, Maurice, Middle-

warih, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Mordecal Oliver Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pratt, Puryear, David Ritchie Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pratt, Puryear, David Ritchie, Rogers, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Skelton, Samuel A. Smith, William R. Smith, Hester L. Stevens, Stratton, David Stuart, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Yali, Walbridge, Walley, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler, and Yates—Sl.

NAYS—Messre, Aiken, David J. Railey, Barksdale, Barry, Bocock, Boyce, Caskie, Chrisman, Clingman, Colquitt, Craige, Curlis, John G. Davis, Bean, Bent, Drum, Eddy, Edmundson, Faulkner, Giddings, Good, Greenwood, Grow, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley T. Harris, Hastings, Hibbard, Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, J. Glancey Jones, Roland Jones, Kidwell, Kittredge, Letcher, Macdonald, McNair, Maxwell, Murray, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Robbins, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shower, Gerrit Smith, George W. Smyth, Richard H. Stanton, John J. Taylor, Wade, and Witte—53.

[The bill appropriates, for the benefit of the indi-[The bill appropriates, for the benefit of the indi-gent insane, ten millions of acres of land, to be apportioned under the direction of the President of the United States, in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of the several States in the House of Representatives, according to the census of eighteen hundred and fifty. Each State is required to invest the money, the interest of which is to be devoted to the sup-nort of the insane.] port of the insane.]
The House adjourned.

Communicated.

"THE PLANTER'S NORTHERN BRIDE" is th title of a charming story from the pen of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, recently issued from the press. The authoress is too well known, from ner former interesting works, to need commendation from our pen. As an admirer the present last work from her pen, we would recommend it to the lovers of good reading It is the best of Mrs. Hentz's works which have come under our notice. A charming story, of thrilling interest; most of its characters are drawn from real life, and bear unmis takable witness to the author's shrewd and candid observation. But a no less interesting feature of the book, and one which will surel recommend it, is the eloquent, patriotic, nob sentiment it breathes as a sweet fragrance from every page. It is a cheap mirror, in which social evils are reflected with softened light and shade. Northern abolitionism, or rather fanaticism, receives a well-aimed, severe, but kindly-worded censure. Free from all low cant and vulgar slang, and presenting scenes from both sides the picture in candid consideration, it is a marked contrast and a just rebuke to the tone and matter of that famous production,

Uncle Tom's Cabin." We wish it a place in every family circl north and south. Its influence can but be felt for good wherever carefully perused. This notice is given as a well-deserved trib-ute to the merits of the book, and not from

It may be found at Taylor & Maury's, and other bookstores, we presume.

A NORTHERN VISITER. APRIL 17, 1854.

From the Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel. Richest Correspondence of the Season 157 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

March 16, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your name has been proposed s a suitable one to occupy a place in our Portraits and Memoirs of Eminent Americans" now living, of which several volumes have been already published. This great work has been received with much everywhere, and contains many of the first names in the country. For further information of its general scope and plan, I beg to refer you to a circular herewith sent. Our portraits are engraved on steel, by the first artists, so that the likenesses are true and life-like representations of the originals, possessing greater value to the subjects and their friends than the

most costly painting.
You are respectfully solicited to occupy place in the pages of this work. Should your consent afford us the opportunity of thus giving to the world a true and permanent record of your life and features, please send me your likeness, (a good daguerreotype of the same size as our portraits is best,) so that it may be handed over to our engravers.

Please cause to be sent to me also a memoir of yourself, or such facts as will enable me to pare it; and I will not forget to say that he facts for the sketch should be fully and ac-

I hope you will send both the daguerreotype nd memoir at your earliest convenience, as we have a volume in progress, and wish to avoid delay. Hoping to hear from you, I am, yours truly, JOHN LIVINGSTON.

DEAR SIR: The above communication reach ed me last week, and, in replication, I beg leave to state that if I have ever done anything worthy of the immortality your magazine is likely to confer upon me, I am not conscious of it. However, as true merit is always modest, it may be to that virtue that I owe my ignorance; at all events, (and I am anxious the world at large should know it,) I have not sought fame, but fame has sought me. As Alexander Smith the

"Fame! Fame! next grandest work to God!" In taking a retrospect of my early days, an discover nothing worthy of record, unless the the stealing of a few watermelons at chool, for which I was beaten with many stripes, or the riding of a few quarter races,

for which I received an occasional and solitary ginger cake, or adventures of similar import. At 17 I ran away from my venerable old guardian, the Rev. Hansford Dade Duncan, long life to him) and vamosed to the great far west, where I flourished for a short time and a short time only; and, upon returning, lost all my money upon a game vulgarly called poker," (of which, of course, you know nothng,) upon one of the boats of the Alabama river. This was about the time the Ben. Franklin bursted, and killed so many; and had not been standing near the stern of the vessel, you would never had the opportunity of handing my name, fac-simile, character, and adventures, down to an eager posterity in the

columns of your justly celebrated magazine.

I returned to my own, my native land, fund less, and perhaps somewhat seedy in appearance, and ran for first lieutenant in a distinguished militia company, but was unfortunately beaten by the loss of one vote, by my worthy competitor.

In the year of our Lord 1849, my illustrious friend, Thomas D. Condy, gave me the office of assistant deputy United States marshal for the district of Barnwell; and, while taking the census, I killed one horse and another ran away and broke my buggy, upon which occa-sion I rode my borse bare-back fourteen miles in forty minutes, of which fact Colonel B. H. Brown is a living witness. After I had concluded this herculean under-

taking, a man calling himself "C. Frank Pow-ell," wrote me from Washington, that, if I would forward a certain amount of money to him, he would presecute my claims for an increase of pay sufficient to cover these immense disasters; but I do grieve to say that from the time I sent the money I have not heard a word from the aforesaid and never-to-be-forgotten C. Frank Powell, he probably having gone to parts un-known. However, I still entertain strong hopes of seeing his distinguished name and facsimile in your widely-circulated magazine. Last year I ran for tax collector in this im-

portant township, and was beaten so badly by base combination, of which I was wholly unconscious until a few moments before closing of the polls, that I have not since entirely recovered my equanimity. As a salvo, however, to this disaster, and just at this crisis, my distinguished but benighted friend, the Hon. James hedging, and Lecomte was the favorite at 100 to 40 against the field. Campbell, Postmaster General, gave me the post office at this place, the duties of which I may, without vanity say, I have discharged to the complete and entire satisfaction of the whole

community.

My friends, anxious to secure for me the

dered, and, as a reward for my various and arduous services, are now busily engaged in raising a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expenses attendant upon this momentous affair. I allude to the engraving of my portrait. They have already appointed a committee to secure the services of a competent artist for the all-absorbing occasion, and, as soon as the picture is completed, I will forward it to your address. Permit me to express the hope that you will delay the publication of the next number of your magazine until it

makes its advent.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of the distinguished which I remain, dear sir, your grateful obe-dient servant. C. F. TOBIN, Postmaster at Barnwell C. H., S. C.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., 157 Broadway, N. Y.

From the New Orieans Picayune, 9tn instant. Great Four Mile Day. THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD! 7.26-7.384!

"The fashion of this world passeth away." saith the good book, and we have a new illus-tration of it furnished us by the events of yeserday's race on the Metairie course, Fashion' 7.321 and 7.45, on Long Island, in 1842, and George Martin's 7.33 and 7.43 here, in 1843, the two best races that have ever been run, having been signally beaten by the winner o the day. Where is Eclipse now? exclaimed Young America, when Fashion beat Boston in five seconds less time than was made by the conqueror of Henry. Where is Fashion now! we, in our turn, demand, as we see her beaten in six seconds and a half less time than her

we are coming to, who can tell? During the week past, the question has been epeatedly asked, if any of the contestants in e late State stake race would run again during the present season. A feverish excite ment pervaded the community in view of such a possible event, and the conviction was freel expressed, that if were to come off, Lexington would be likely to have his well-won laurels cropped, if not lose them entirely. A contest tween Lexington and Lecomte was freely talked of as a thing that must be, and when on Friday evening, it was announced on the course that an arrangement to that effect had been made, and that the next day would see its consummation, the news spread electrically, and we found ourselves again in the midst o an excitement, of course. Everything was in favor of the prospect for

sport. The track was in tip-top order confess-edly. The day rose fair and continued so. The ride to the course was delightful. Everything seemed to favor the occasion. From an early hour to a late one, all the roads were filled by travellers, availing themselves of every kind and description of locomotion. Everything from a dray to a four-in-hand, was in requisi tion; and they who were "too late for the wag-on," walked. Fully ten thousand people must have been present on the stands and in the field. The sight was truly animating. The adies, as upon the former great occasion, made goodly show on the stands appropriated to hem by the gallantry of the club, and added no little to the pleasure of the day. Betting, which was by no means slow in any part of th course, ran amusingly high in this department of it; and we saw many anti Lecomte bets most cheerfully and smilingly paid by laughing losers, while many musical reminders that Lexington had lost, suggested to as many overtaken gentlemen that "place aux dames" should be their motto in settling their books. We grieve to say that Lexington, by the by, proved to be the favorite, to a great extent, mong the ladies, who, we will do them th credit to say, paid up with the most commendable promptness, so far as they could do so, on the field. Of the gloves, and handkerchiefs, and other pretty trifles, which they wagered, we of course cannot speak with equal confidence.

The race, of which we give below a detailde account, was, indeed, an exciting one. Since the races we have alluded to as hitherto among the greatest that have been run, there dents, from the start to the victory, it will always be remembered as preemminently the

greatest four-mile race on record. The betting was extremely heavy; still, it vas less than on the last week's race, as there vere not so many strangers in town, and money had not been sent here from abroad to be in vested on the side of any favorite. Before leaving the city, Lexington was the favorite, at even money, against the field; but a few minutes before the race, we witnessed some transactions in which Lexington was backed at 100 to 80 against the field, or 100 to 60 against Lecomte. Much money was risked on time, but the lowest time we could hear of being marked was 7.32. So far as we could judge, the horses all ap

peared to be in excellent condition, and "eager for the fray," as they moved to and fro before he stands, to the admiration of the thousands The drum taps, and the horses dash off with rush, for the first heat, and, on passing the first turn Lecomte led, Lexington being second and Rube trailing behind, but at as fast a gait and as bold a stride as he could well accomplish. Their position did not vary for nearly hree miles, although the pace increased; the space between the horses at times increasing nd diminishing, Lexington several times making a brush to take the lead, but Lecomte in creasing his speed to prevent it. On entering the fourth mile, and on the back stretch of it. Lexington partly closed the gap that Lecomte had opened on him, and attempted to outfoot

The attempt was immense, and elicited the loudest encomiums of Lexington's friends and backers; but it was ineffectual. The spur was freely used to induce him to do what his friends claimed for him, that he was the fastest horse in the world at a brush; but Lecomte baffled all his efforts, kept the lead, and won the heat, amid deafening shouts, by six lengths, in much the quickest time ever made in the If the result of the heat induced great shout-

ng, the announcement of the time produced still more clamorous demonstrations of delight. All knew that the heat was very fast, but each one of the hundred persons who held watches could scarcely believe their own time, until the udges announced it officially.

During the great excitement which was concentrated on the two contending horses, Rube

had almost been lost sight of, but he came home at a high rate of speed, making the best heat by far that he ever made in his Kfe; although, as the red flag descended, he barely escaped being caught behind it. Lexington soon after the heat appeared much distressed, as he had evidently been hard driven nearly the whole distance; but he recovered well during the recess. Rube, also, to appearances, after the heat, showed evident symptoms that he had been running a harder race than

he liked. Lecomte, who, to all appearances

had run much more at ease, and with less effort

than his competitors, not having been spurred

during the heat, was but little distressed, con-sidering the great time and the heat of the day.

The betting was changed about immediately, not less from the results of the previous heat, than from the great apparent exertion that Lexington had made while running, and the aspect and condition of the horses after the heat. Rube's chance was considered hopeless with two such competitors against him. Most of the bets now were made for the purpose of

Each horse came up for the second heat with crest erect, and with a defiant demeanor cast proud glances from fierce eyes, determined apparently to win or die. Lexington, this time, led the way from the score, for nearly two miles, by about two lengths; when, on coming down the stretch, and passing the

stands to enter on the third mile, Lecomte, who had been bottled up, commenced his great brush, overhauled Lexington, and passed him. brush, overhauled Lexington, and passed him. Both now did their best, and the third mile was a constant strife throughout for the lead, and the quickest in the race, being run in 1.46; but Lecomte, although so hard pushed, never wavered, but ran evenly and steadily along about two lengths shead. On the first turn of the fourth mile, Lexington, who at that point was nearly up to his rival, for a moment gave back and lost his stride, but he at once recovered it and pushed on with vigor, but with evidently great effort. All was of no use, for Lecomte

came home a winner by four lengths, in the astonishing time of 7.38%, distancing Rube.

The long pent-up feelings of the nearly phrenzied thousands, who for some time had been almost breathless, now found vent, and all, losers as well as winners, ladies as well as gentlemen, shouted and applauded the magnifigentlemen, shouted and applianded the magnificent contest, the glorious result, and the gallant winner. We yesterday wrote and published concerning this race: "We look to day for a race which for time and a close contest can be matched against any ever run." That prediction has been more than fulfilled, the race not only matching, but far exceeding any of the fleetest of them in regard to time.

For more than twenty years the race of

For more than twenty years the race of Eclipse and Henry, over the Union course on Long Island, on the 27th of May, 1823, was the quickest on record. The shortest heat in that race was 7.37\frac{1}{2}. In Fashion's race with Boston, over the Union course, Long Island, May 10, 1842, the time was 7.321—7.45. George Martin's fast race was run in this city, on the 29th of March, 1843, and the time was 7.33— 7.43. It is a remarkable fact, as Lecomte is by Boston out of Reel, that his sire should have run in the quickest race of Fashion, and his dam, Reel, should, on December 11, 1841, have won a race in this city, the time of which was

The subject is so fruitful of speculations in regard to time and blood, that we must rein in our pen to suit our space, well satisfied that we have witnessed the best race, in all respects, that was ever run, and that Lecomte stands proudly before the world as the best race horse ver produced on the turf.

SUMMARY.

dam Minstrel—a g e d. (John Ford).... 3 dis. First Heat. Second Heat. 1.54 1.491 1.491 1.58 1.46 7.26 7.38

Barnum as he is. Not the Parisians, in Waterloo week, were nore surprised at news of the defeat of Napoleon, whom they deemed unconquerable, than were Gothamites, last Tuesday, on being informed of the defeat, as president of the Crystal Palace direction, of Barnum, whom they supposed invincible to ill-luck; but their confidence of the confidence ence revived when told, on Friday, that even his adversaries had given him an unanimous

vote! Confidence is restored. Sedgwick retires to his "Measure of Damages," (the title of a law book which he compiled many years ago,) and Barnum assumes the ninety-ninth responsibility of his busy life. Talk of being chancellor of the exchequer in Great Britain his labors are sinecures compared with those of Manager Barnum, who undoubtedly acts above the principle of William Pitt. The latter was asked how he accomplished so much businesa. Answered he: "In three ways; some business do thoroughly, other business does itself, and the rest isn't done at all!" Let us imagine a daily life of Mr. Barnum. He rises by sunrise at his Iranistan villa; he

takes his rolls and chocolate, and adjourns for a moment to his writing-desk. Taking a slip of paper, he heads it "Daily Remembranto de efore bed-time. He next takes a turn to his hot-house or grapery; his brain he soothes with fragrance, his palate he gratifies and restores to equilibrium with a bunch of Hamburgs. By this time his horse is at the door with a groom. The two gallop towards the Bridgeport depot to catch the express train. At Stamford, he purchases the Daily Times and Tribune—not forgetting sometimes the Sun, which occasionally contains a useful reference in an advertisement to some new speculation. He devours the news, and ruminates thereon. Arrived in town, he takes a carriage at the upper depot; for the Bowery train is too slow f He drives to the museum; takes a chat with Greenwood, the assistant manager; compares financial notes; confers with stage manager, Clarke, and gives some useful hints, sug-gests novelties and improvements; makes out a projet of some advertisements and bills; runs over to his private parlor at Astor House, where a servant has brought him a tin-box full of letters; he tears them open, makes a minute on every one, for his private secretary to act upon; writes a few letters himself; declines an invitation to address a temperance meeting in Utah Territory, but accepts one for Patterson, New Jersey, which he considers a benighted place; corresponds with three or four gentry on the subject of poultry; advises three or four agents, whom he has under travelling pay, as to what they shall do. There is a knoc at the door-enter a delegate from some country agricultural society, whom he politely receives, talks with and soon dismisses. He next walks into Wall street, goes into a bank where he is director, talks with the officers on business; emerges from thence into an insurance board, whose members have been waiting for him before they proceed to business. From there, he goes to a mining company, criticises some new ore, and gives suggestions as to improvements at the mine. Is stopped in the street by the president of a coal company who wants to hypothecate shares on a loan; writes on a card, and refers him to his broker. En-ters the Exchange, and buys more property; goes to his lawyer, and signs some doc takes a lunch; goes home in an early train; eats a good dinner; takes a forty-wink nap; rallies into an easy chair in a fine library, by a rallies into an easy chair in a fine library, by a table covered with new publications and magazines; runs through a dozen; winds his watch up, and goes to bed by 11, p. m., dreaming all night of forming a connexion with George Law and Commodore Vanderbilt, to take the war off of the Sultan's hands by contract, and bring it

to an honorable termination And now he assumes the task of getting the Crysial Palace relieved from a debt of \$127,000; running the stock up from 40 to par; making the exhibition popular; rallying neighboring property, and filling the palace with crowds.

Sunday Times. A Child killed by Drunken Rowdles.—Coroner Wilhelm beld an inquest on Saturday, at No. 266, east .13th st., upon the body of James Cologan, a child three years of age, whose death was caused by a fracture of the skull. It appeared in evidence that, on the 1st inst., five men entered the store of Mr. Timm, on east 24th st., in which were Mr. Cologan and the child. They asked for drink, and soon after commenced knocking about the bottles in the store. Mr. Timm finally succeeded in getting them out, when one of them turned about and threw a bottle into the store; it unfortunately struck the child upon the head, and produced a fracture of the skull, which resulted in death on Saturday last, the 17th. The men then fied and escaped. A Child killed by Drunken Rowdies .- Core

The jury rendered a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull, occasioned by a blow from a wine bottle, thrown by some person unknown to the jury.—N. Y. Sun.